Saturday, Dec. 9, 1865. ACTHORIZED AGENTS: William Dart, Paul Poinsett. Samuel L. Bennett, of Charleston; Wm. B. Nash.

Waddle, Savannah; A. G. Baxter, Georgetown. THE LEADER can be obtained at the stores of T. W. Cardozo, corner of Henrietta and Elizabeth Streets . and at Simons & Denny, Market Street, opposite An

Columbia; Dean Dudley, Boston, Mass.; Rev. A

Opening of Congress.

The Congress of the United States commenced its business on Monday, Dec., 3, and the President has read his message to both houses. Mr. Colfax has been re-elected Speaker of the House by a large majority.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a se ries of bills in reference to establishing a republican form of government in the District of Columbia, and guaranteeing the same to the States lately in rebellion; to enforce the Constitutional amendment forever prohibiting slavery i to regulate commerce between the States; and to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury erty and property. to inform the Senate whether any persons are employed in the Treasury Department who have not taken the required oath.

act with a committee from the House in relation to the death of President Lincoln.

equality before the law.

Mr. Wilson will present a bill at an early day to abolish all laws which recognize partial civil rights in consequence of differences in race, color, or descent.

salary in full.

fion, which was previously agreed upon by the etc., have been up and tinkered: Republican caucus, and it passed by a vote of 123, to 36 opposed:

sentatives in Congress assembled. That a Joint money be made for any of the schools or tol-Committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire ness to the amount of half the taxes should be into the condition of the States which formed issued. He recommends a memorial to Conthe so-called Confederate States of America. grees to alter the law which assesses a direct and whether they, or any of them, are entitled tax, in such a manner that the State may pro to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill or vide for its payment. Also, that the South Cabeen made and finally acted upon by Congress. and that the Citidel should be self-supporting no member shall be received into the House from any of the said so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to representa- the property of the State; that District Boards tives of said States shall be referred to said should be organized, and an Asylum instituted. Committee without debate.'

Upon the passage of this resolution the Southern delegations wisely concluded that they might as well return home.

which allows wounded soldiers to accept of South. These orators declare-Government employment and receive pensions at the same time.

der that part of the President's message and clear intent of which is to thrust us out, and reall documents pertaining to the affairs of freed

Mr. Brigham proposed amending the Constitution relative to the laying of export duties, and prohibiting the payment of the Confederate debt, etc., insuring to all persons equal protec-

tion to life, liberty, etc. A resolution was adopted granting the use of the hall to a public meeting of the Freedmen's Commission.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution declaring that good faith demanded that the colored soldiers should be entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday the 11th

The action of Congress has inspired the heart of every true lover of his country. It will not ask any indemnity for the past, but demand security for the future. That security can only be realized by carrying out the provisions of the Constitution, and guaranteeing a republican form of government to all the States.

We had high hopes of this Congress before it assembled, but our faith has been increased ten fold since it came together. Its opening scenes have strengthend our confidence in the final triumph of liberty, justice, and equality, and confirmed us in a belief, long entertained, that there is, after all, more patriotism, more truth, and more fidelity in the nation, than what the nation generally gets credit for.

ABSALOM BOSTON.-In these days of anxiety with reference to the status of the coloerdAmerican, and epecially in this slave-cursed locality where the fangs of secessionism yet protrude in all of their original ugly deformity venomously announcing that loyalty to the Union means simply the right to hate the Yankee and abuse the Negro, it is pleasant to turn our eyes Northward, and remember that colored men have there lived, and been respected and honored as citizens of this great Republic, and whose right at the ballot-box there were TAXATION .- The colored people of South none to deny. The name of Crispus Attucks Carolina, lately assembled in Convention at will live as long as the memory of the Revolution is preserved. Robert Banneker will be recognized as a man of genius by every student

whale fishery, lived a colored man by the name us, and are subjected to an unjust taxation of Absalom Boston. He had pursued the without representation, and have bled and toiled whale-fishery, until, becoming master of this for the elevation of those who have degraded daring enterprise and a thorough navigator, he was placed in command of a whaling vessel. be made, and every word of it is literally true-His officers and crew were all colored men, "Taxation without representation" sounds except the cook, who was a white man. Sever- much like the Declaration of Independence al successful voyages were performed, and but it is a hint which has been forgotten at the Captain Boston won for himself the respect of ored men cannot vote in Philadetphia, or rest all who knew him.

considered as good as a bond. He lived to an advanced age, and died a Christian, universally beloved.

Carolina has greatly decreased since the establishment of a medical department in the Freed- erally behaved very well and would compare men's Bureau there.

The President's Message.

President Johnson has sent his first message to Congress. It is a lengthy document, but not masterly. The supremacy of the General Government is forcibly set forth. His old doctrine, that "rebels must take back seats" in the reorganization of the rebellious States is plainly visible. He justifies the establishment of military governments in each of the insurrectionary States. All acts of secession were null and void and could have no binding effect upon the people. Individuals have proved themselves traitors, but the States never have been out of the Union. The General Government has interfered only where the functions of the Government have been cut off, and will maintain its authority until the States can resume their proper functions. Provisional Governors were appointed to endeavor to restore the proper relations between the General Government and the States. The same requirements which have previously been made for the States to adopt in order to acquire re-admission to the enjoyment of federal relations, are again reiterated. The Government's faith requires that the freedmen should be secured in all the rights of lib-

The message will have its effect. There is nothing in it that will impart comfort or consolation to secessionists. The loyal heart will find A committee of thirteen has been raised to in it only that in which he can rejoice, thank God, and take courage. It has not recommended many things which we deem important, but Mr. Dixon presented resolutions, which have we trust that Congress will not forget them. passed the Connecticut Legislature, in favor of We shall publish some extracts from the message next week.

South Carolina Legislature.

The Legislative proceedings during the past week have been uncommonly uninteresting In the House of Representatives Mr. Went- Provisional Governor Perry has made a fareworth introduced resolutions for the relief of well address, and Governor Orr has made his Mrs. Lincoln, by payment of her husband's salutatory. The appointment of district judges and other State office's has consumed much Mr. Stevens presented the following resolu- time. Insolvent Laws, Stay Laws, Usury Laws,

Gov. Orr, in a thessage to the Legislature says that the people of the State cannot pay " Resolved, by the Senats and House of Repre- taxes, and suggests that no appropriations of leges; and thinks that certificates of indebtedotherwise; and until such report shall have rolina College may be changed to an university that an agent should be appointed to collect

RIGHT TO LABOR.—The address of Colored People of South Carolina-so justly worded and manfully put forth as to entitle it to respecful Mr. Stevens introduced another resolution attention everywhere—places the Labor question in stong relief before the White masters of the

"You have given us little or no encouragement to engage in agricultural pursuits, by refusing to sell us lands, while you are organizing A special committe was appointed to consi- societies to bring foreigners into the country, the duce us to a serfdom intolerable to us, and as you will find in the end, ruinous to your own pros-

> These are the words of true patriots, and it is plain that the colored men of South Carolina understand the case -New York Tribune.

> ANOTHER CONVENTION .- The colored people of New England have just held a Convention in Boston. Charles L. Remond, an unmixed African, was the President. The object of the Convention was to petition Congress to so amend the Constitution of the Uffited States that a general qualification for voters may be fixed for all the States, and the status of the colored American citizen clearly defined.

REPORTED NORTH .- The New York Tribune of the 29th ult. contained a very fair and com plimentary report of the Colored People's Convention held in this city recently. The New York Herald's report is full of blunders, but gives the Convention credit for doing its business with marked ability. The Boston Journal has a very accurate report. Many of the most influential papers at the North noticed the proceedings with friendly comments, in " agreeable contrast" to their severe rebukes of the Legislative proceedings of this State.

THE RIGHT WAY .- We have received the first number this spuited little paper, printed in Boston, with the above name. George L. Stearns is the publisher, and we long to see its principles adopted by the American people, for the right way is always the easiest.

Correspondence. - We devote a large portion of our paper to-day to correspondents. It gives us pleasure to publish the sentiments of others, but we desire that they should be brief, in order that a variety of information may be given. We publish a Charleston correspondence of a Northern paper, which we commend as worthy of careful perusal.

Charleston, made, we think, a good point against the ruling Reconstruction in their declaration of rights and wrong:

·We have been subjected to cruel proscription and our bodies have been outraged with impu-On the island of Nantucket, the home of the nity. We have been and still are, deprived of the free choice of those who should govern us, and still continue to oppress us.

A stronger and simpler statement could not North ever since 2776. We wonder, since coltheir tired bodies in the cars, whether the old In all business transcritons his word was cracked bell of Independence Hall remembers

The 29th regiment (colored) was paid off at Hartford on Saturday. It took \$175,000 to 'go round,' and the men got about \$200 apiece. The mortality among the freedmen in North a good share of which was very soon exchanged for clothing and other things, some of them neither necessary or beneficial. The men genfavorably with white troops in that respect.

Affairs About Home.

GROUNDLESS FEARS .- We have heard from good authority, that some planters upon the Cooper River, in the neighborhood of the Santee, are very much troubled about an insurrection among the colored people there. And we have heard such stories often. It seems like a waste of words to explode-not the fact that fears exist among the planters, but the utter groundlessness of such fears. A race that has temained quiet and inoffensive for upwards of two hundred years under the most oppressive systom of tyranny the world has ever known, will not now, under the smiles of liberty, attempt the destruction of the planters. If the whites in the vicinity have any project on foot for degrading and wronging the colored man, they may well have their fears of an insurrection, al though we believe that a majority of former slaves would yet "suffer long and he kind" even to the hand that should smite them. The planters ought to learn to deal justly with the colored man, and to love mercy and walk humbly in the sight of God. All fears of insurrections found. might then vanish, and peace and happiness dwell in the hearts of all.

Another report has been widely circulated in regard to the colored people on the Island of Edisto. And the statements were so straightforward that Gen. Beecher, was ordered there to put down the insurrectionists. He found a large number assembled together quietly enjoying the perusal of the Leader and other loval newspapers. The General was as much surprised not to find an insurrection as the people were to know that they had been suspected of such a thing.

The persons who originated these foolish and absurd stories should remember the fable of the sliepherd boy who cried "wolf."

Edisto Island, Dec. 3rd, 1865.

Editor LEADER. The people of this island have been in the habit of meeting here every Saturday to hear the Leader and other papers read to inform themselves of what is going on among our pcople in other places. While discussing these topics, we were surprised by receiving a dispatch that General Beecher, with troops, had arrived on the island. On his reaching the church, he informed us that reports had reached Charleston that the people of Edisto were a lawless to the freedmen and to attract the attefition of band; that they contemplated insufrection; and that he had been sent to establish order among them. Never, Sir, were reports so false, so malicious. A mote orderly people is nowhere to be found in the State, as will be seen a little unjust in its application, viz., 'It is painin the General's despatch to his commanding ful to know that those who have authority to

colored churches in this city was held at the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are author-Zion Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock A. M., ized, and it is their plain duty to remedy, such on Thursday last, the occasion of the National evils; and I am happy to say that they are Thanksgiving. The church was densely filled constantly interfering to this purpose throughwith an appreiative and attentive congregation. out the State, as they have abundant occasion Services commenced by singing. Rev. J. C. to do. To show you that this matter has not Gibbs offered prayer, and Rev. T. W. Lewis escaped the attention of all of the authorities, read from the Scriptures. The first address as well as to give publicity to a regulation so was made by Rev. C. H. Corey, and evinced important to the welfare of the freedmen, I endeep thought and clear perception, richly embellished. Rev. James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, followed. Other addresses were made by Rev. Wm. Lyall, Rev. T W Lewis, Rev E J Adams, Rev Mr Fripp, of South Carolina, Captain Ketchum, Allen Coffin, and H Judge Moore, Esq., of Charleston. The speeches were interesting and profound. They abounded in noble and loyal sentiments. All seemed to feel the same gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon us, and rendered thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty for his fatherly loving kindness and tender mercies during the last year. Our pen will not do justice to the occasion, and we can only say that it was the best meeting we ever attended: It was a real oldfashioned New England Thanksgiving, only

DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON .- Messfs. A. J. Ransier, Edward White, and Robert Duncan, have been selected a committee to proceed to Washington and have presented to Congress the the purchaser at the time of weighting. Memorial of the Colored People's Convention. Other important business will also be attended to by the Committee. It is quite probable that the voice of the colored people of South Carolina will be heard and felt in the halls of Congress long before the representatives elect get a view of their coveted seats. The President says that the Representatives had better send on their credentials, as Congress may have no use

FORT SUMTER .- In company with Rev. N. Norton, D. D., of the New York (Erie) Methodist Conference, Rev. I. P. Warren, Secretary of the New England Branch of the American Tract Society, and others, by invitation of Gen. Howard, we visited Fort Sumter on Monday afternoon last, in the steamer Edisto. Large quantities of broken shell and shot lie at its base on the Morris Island side. Its walls are terribly broken and shattered, and in looking upon this ruined mass and recalling its history, we could but exclaim, "Ichabod, thy glory hath indeed departed!"

EMANCIPATION DAY - The first of January will be the anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation: Efforts are being made to observe the day in Charleston with appropriate ceremonies. A grand procession will be formed including the various societies of colored people, Sabbath Schools, etc. Every person who rejoices in the freedom of mankind should contribute towards making this day memorable in the history of Charleston. barbacue is contemplated. We trust that the friends of emencipation in the State will endeavor to have the day observed.

It is now quite safisfactorily agreed upon that the following gentlemen have really been elected as members of Congress from this State: General Kennedy, from the first district: Ex-Governor Aiken, second; General McGowan, third; and Hon. James Farrow, fourth.

"CONTRAST."-While in this city, Gen. Grent received a "polite" invitation to dine et the Charleston Hotel, with some of our merchants: The invitation was very politely declined.

HILTON HEAD .- Gen. Grant was received at Hilton Head by Col. Green, commanding. The 6th Regulars and the 21st colored troops turned out and made a fine appearace.

Fort Sumter and Hilton Head on his way. On able through the winter. Friday evening the colored people gave him a thousand. Maj Gen. Sickles responded, saying that Gen. Grant fully appreciated the com- ition but little better than beggary. pliment and was duly thankful for such a spontaneous tribute of respect from the loyal heart

headquarters of Gen. Sickles, by several of the Northern missionaries and schoolteachers, government officials, colored citizens, and some few others: The English ship " General Windham" displayed her colors during the General's

of South Carolina; he had no where witnessed

Revivals .- Quite a revival of religien among the colored people of this city is now going on. Protracted meetings are being held at several of the churches, and many converts have been

ture on Monday evening of this week at the Normal School. "Giants" was the subject, and the subject was handled without gloves. The takes of the past season, Rev. Mr Adams gives the next lecture on Monday evening, Dec 11.

Gov. Cuntin, of Pennsylvania, arrived here on Wednesday, in the steamer " Hugh McCulloch," with his family, en route for Cuba.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5, 1865. Sin,-In your paper of the 2nd inst., under mention of a case of defrauding a freedman at Hilton Head. It seems he was induced by some swindler to sell his cotton crop of one hundred pounds for ten dollars, and the same cotton was sold again soon after for forty-five dollars. It is well to publish every such case as this which is discovered, both as a warning the authorities whose duty it is to prevent

But one reflection in this article might seem prevent such villainous transactions put forth THANKSGIVING .- A union service of all the no effort to remedy the evil:' The officers and close for publication a copy of an order just issued by the Assistant Commissioner, and intended to protect the freedmen in the sale of their cotton crop.

Respectfully, C. H. HOWARD, Bvt. Brig. Gen., Inspec. Gehefal, Bureau R., F. & A. L.

HEADQUARTERS, ASSIST. COMMISSIONER, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen & Abandoned Lands, South Carolina and Georgia, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 25, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, ? No. 38.

I. The office of Public Weigher of Cotton s hereby instituted for the benefit of the freed-

prevent the disposal of any cotton by the freedmen except its weight be ascertained and certified to by the officer appointed under this orfrom a toll of (1) one cent per pound on the cotton weighed, said toll to be collected from

The military authorities are requested to couring the enforcement of this order.

II. Mr. George G ge (Inspector of Cus toms) is hereby appointed as Weigher of Cot ton for the District of Beaufort. By order of Bvt. Maj -Gen. SAXTON,

Asst. Commissioner: H. W. Smirff, Asst. Adjt. Genl.

hat there has been abundant occasion for the interference of Agents of the Bureau to protect the freedmen in their sales of cotton. We do not see that this official order will remedy the evil complained of; it may regulate the weight, but not the price, of the forts are being made to bring offenders (official and unofficial) to justice. Let justice be done:-ED.

For the Leader.

Sand-Bank Jottings.-No. III.

Mn. EDITOR-This article will be devoted to the freedmen of Hilton Head. I am not able to state, even proximately, the number of these people on the island, as no census has been taken except of Mitchelville.

teachers will come forth from their own ranks. able. There are a few now that would answer for assistants, though not yet qualified, to take the en- friends far behind me, and that between those I tire charge of a school:

Besides the day-schools, evening schools are rier of class distinction. Many of the 35th kept in some of the districts; taught for the Regt. U. S. C. T, think that they have done most part gratuitously, and attended mainly by enough for the Government to entitle them to from 8 to 11, a.m., and from 4 to 7, p.m. adults. Still, others who attend no schools are the privileges of voting. Whenever we have acquiring some of the rudiments of education, been called upon to go forth and defend the Cart drivers, house domestics, and other laborers, may be seen in their intervals of rest laboring over their primers and spellingbooks, the No one will say that colored men are not fit more advanced aiding these behind.

encouraged. There is talent to be developed ask that the white men shall plead their cause among these sable people, and it is vastiv im- in the halls of Congress. Liberty and equality portant that it be rightly directed:

rious. The majority are sufficiently laborious, prudence and economy, they are well-to-do. the same in 1776; and if we are possessed with bia, S. C.

GEN. GRANT.—The Lieutenant General left Those who planted their own crops in the the right to ballot for those who make Charleston on Sunday morning, 3rd inst., for spring, and bestowed on them proper culture, laws, you can count on us if Maximilian do Savannah, by special conveyance: He visited have something to make their homes comfort- not leave Mexico when ordered.

Many, however; were not thus president. serenade. The procession numbered over a They have labored, more or less, but the spent as fast as they earned; and are now in s

The system of monthly wages has not worked respect to the working qualities of the well. The proprietors of plantations have kept man, for this question is now agitating the stores of rations and other things needed, and lic in general, and I am endeavoring to a more gratifying demonstration of loyalty to the people have eaten up their wages, and, in that we can and will work; and our to many instances, run in debt. They have been masters know it, if they will speak the On Saturday Gen. Grant was visited at the disappointed when the balance was found But the public in general must remember. against them instead of in their favor.

In some cases they have eaten up in a day, in in the same condition as the country pound-cake and other expensive luxuries, consequence of our situation, we are not what might have lasted them a week.

has led to litigation in many cases.

held strictly to them, they think they are hard- the world that what has been said about ly dealt by.

The systems of working land on shares, or leasing it at so much an acre, have worked the Government gives us the chance which much better. These systems we now inculcate LECTURE.—Rev J C Gibbs delivred the lec- upon the people. We urge them to make early purchase the land, and what ever time is the lecand judicious selections of land for another for us to pay we will try to meet it and see year, and resolve that they will retrieve the mis- that we can and will work. Some of us are

Nothing in the management of these people betrays such a lack of sense as their eagerness to buy horses, for which they will often pay six or ten times the worth of the animals. Several have paid \$100 or \$150 for skeletons that have hardly strength enough to draw an empty cart. Then they think they can keep them on mouldy corn blades, - but precious little corn, - and marsh hay. The result is the horses are so indiscreet as to die, and leave the owners poorer. if not wiser men. They then come to the Bureau for redress. The agents help them when the heading "Hardships of Freedmen," I find they can, but make it a point to warn them against such folly in future.

The people in Mitchelville are, or have been largely employed in the "Forts." as they cal the business part of the town. They come over the narrow bridge in long lines in the morning, with buckets, baskets, bags, havers eks, etc., and return at evening with those articles filled variously. Some contain household necessaries, while others are filled with broken stale bread or other refuse of cookhouses. This may be called dry swill; and is intended for sundry black, white, and speckled swine.

The people find employment in the stables, in he commissaties, in the stores, in policing the streets, and other situations. Some sell plants, ranges, and other edibles.

On the whole, the industrial condition of the colored people on the island is no worse than we might expect, though susceptible of great improvement. There must be great improvement before they will be self-supporting in the true sense of the word. About 200 are rationed by the Government, confined mainly to the aged and helpless, and orphan children.

The social relations of the freedmen wil. be onsidered in another article. HILTON HEAD, Dec. 3, 1865.

Editor of the South Carolina Leader.

WATTERBOROUGH, S. C., Nov. 29, 1865. Sir,-I rejoice that your independent journal has planted itself on the sure ground of equal rights. It is natural for a journal which has from the beginning so bravely and constantly opposed slavery in all its pretentions, should now insist that these pretentions shall be trampled out, so that nothing shall be left to attend. breed future trouble. This can be done only through the establishment of equal rights. To my mind, there never was a duty plainer or Agents of this Bureau will take measures to more instinctive. If the country fails to do this justice now, what will occur in the future? If I were to put into one single sentence a preder. The pay of said officer shall be derived | scription for the people of the United States it would be this-"Make full American citizens of colored men." By so doing, we shall become an independent nation. Are you not furoperate with the agents of this Bureau in se- ther gratified to see the old stain of prejudice which existed among our down-trodden race, fast dying out; and there is now a union of feeling existing that did not exist when the old 35th first entered the service. While I am in the so-called sunny South, our eloquent gentlemen at home are ever lating before the pub-Note .- The above correspondence clearly admits lie our just rights as citizens of our noble birth place; and we feel much encouraged to see the magnanimous sentiments of our brothers who LER-a name easily understood, and not easily for have met in council for the elevation and pro- gotten. motion of our race. May the time soon come the article. We are glad to know, however, that ef- when nations shall learn of wars no more, and peace and quietness reign throughout the land of America.

Yours, respectfully, H. D. DUDLEY,

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, near Adams Run, S. C., Dec. 1, 1865.

EDITOR OF LEADER. - One great advantage to the freedmen is conversation with each other, The writer made an estimate of the scholars and to obtain the most benefit is to be a good in the colored schools last spring, and found listener. No one should monopolize all the about twelve hundred. These were in eleven time in talking, no matter how much know-schools, taught by twenty-two teachers, all fe-ledge he may possess. And to derive the most males but two. Four of these schools were in benefit from conversation with each other no difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore, Mitchelville, and were kept, as they still are, in angry disputes should arise. Opinions may difthe churches. If these schools are fostered as fer, and they may be stated plainly, but to they should be; it will not be long before the argue them into a passion will not be profit-

I begin to feel that I have left home and love and other men there is an impassible barnational honor, we have cheerfully gone, like brave soldiers, to defend the stars and stripes. for soldiers. They have pleaded the rights of Such efforts are commendable, and should be the white men upon the battle-field, and now for the colored man is just what liberty and

The industrial habits of these people are va- equality is to the white man. We are for the Union, one and indivisible .and, where their labor has been joined with The colored man was the same in 1812; he was

I repen your obedient servant

JOHN H. LYNDSAY, Co. A, 35th Rogt.

Editor of LEADER.

SIR,-Will you publish this in your paper the country is unsettled, and we ourselve. to work. We have been promised by the Such a bad termination of their year's labor ernment that the freedman was to have islands to live upon, and thus we prepare Some have a misty idea of contracts, and, if selves to show to the general government. working qualities of the colored man is not tree We will show our friends at the North was have heretofore given to foreign emignes. prepared at the call to purchase telest a our friends may see it is only the clause w want to show the world that we, the late freedmen, can live without the whip of our masters. We have enriched others, why we enrich ourselves. They say we can't care of ourselves. It is strange that we care of others and can't take care of our If we had land, we won't ask him to d us; it is only an excuse he makes when : that he can't sit down with folded handreap the entire benefit of our labor. It has had enough, and should not growl be the plate is taken from him. We only wa chance; and if we don't fill the plate for selves when the Government allows us chance, it is our own fault. O people, exa the case before you bring a verdict against Respectfully,

MARRIEB.

In this city, by Rev. T. W. Lewis, December : William White to Rosana Vanderhorst.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A COMMISSION has been appoints proceed to Washington with the "Memoria to use their efforts to secure our rights. The older people are therefore called upon to contribute to this end. A subscription list may be found at Eansier & Farrar's, 460 King Street, above John Leteren man, woman and child put in their mite. Declino

HAYDEN LODGE, NO 8, A. F.M.communication will be held on Wednesday erening next, at seven o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order W.M. M. J. SIMONDS, Sec Dec 9 1w 10

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION -A monthly meeting will be held on Monday afternoon next, at four o'clock, at Bonum Hall. By order of M. J JIMONDS, Sec. Derglwill

E. J. ADAMS will give the 7th and last lecture, on Monday evening, 11th inst. Subject 'The Colored Race in America." A part of Mr Lord's band will enliven the occasion. Dec 9, lw 10

EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.-The Morris Street School Building will be opened on Monday evening, Dec; 11, 1865, for the purpose of forming classes of instruction for the men and women of the city. The public generally are invited to A. H. FORRESTER, Teacher.

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the

history of medical preparations. It is well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Cincinnati; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations at best advertisements. It began to be favorably keep in A D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually: ing into public favor, till, in thousands of families. has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to perto in case of accident or sudden illness. It is no unfrequently said of it - " We would as soon that of being without flour in the house as without Paix KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of seal or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrical Dysentery or other similar affection of the lowels and, being entirely a vegetable preparation. it is a safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainly with which it acts is relieving all kinds of pain makes it eminently worthy its name-PAIN KIL

Edisto Island .- All persons having leters or papers for Edisto Island can have them forwarded by leaving them at this office. Mail matter from Edisto for persons in this city. can Dec. 1.-3m.? also be found here.

1st Sergt., Co. K, 35th Regt., U.S.C.T. A Man of a Thousand. A CONSUMTIVE CURED

DR . H. JAMES. a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies. certain cure for Consumption. Asthma, Bronchis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remote was discovered by him when his only Child a daughter was given up to die. His Child was cured, and alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow and the rection of the rection tals, he will send to those who wish it the receivement of the containing full directions for making and successions. using the remedy, free, on receipt of their action of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles. Bo The writer will please state the name of the 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. B. A. BOSEMAN (late Asst. Surg. U. S. C. T.) has taken up his residence in this City with the view of engaging in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. For the present, he will be found at No. 35 Bogard Street, near Rutlege. Office hours

LOST, In going from the Home No. 63 Wentworth Street, a Lady's Brooch, containing the likeness of a deceased relative. A liberal reward will be given to the finder Nov. 25 1t-8

To the Coloral People of South Carolina.

ATTENTION TO ALL! GILBERT WALKER is prepared to receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and Buy and Ship goods of all descriptions to any part of this State with promptness and despatch. GILBERT WALKER,

Charles to Charles Wilder and Israel Smith, Colum-